

# Shelby

BY HENRI F. MIDDLETON.

VOL. 17: NO. 45.

SHELBYVILLE, KY., WEDNESDAY MORNING, NOVEMBER 5, 1856.

\$2 PER ANNUM IN ADVANCE.

WHOLE NO. 877.

## The Weekly Shelby News.

TERMS:  
TWO DOLLARS A YEAR.

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For 12 months in advance, one dollar. For 6 months in advance, 50 cents. For 3 months in advance, 25 cents. For 1 month in advance, 10 cents. For 1 year in advance, 1 dollar. For 2 years in advance, 1 dollar 50 cents. For 3 years in advance, 2 dollars. For 4 years in advance, 2 dollars 50 cents. For 5 years in advance, 3 dollars. For 6 years in advance, 3 dollars 50 cents. For 7 years in advance, 4 dollars. For 8 years in advance, 4 dollars 50 cents. For 9 years in advance, 5 dollars. For 10 years in advance, 5 dollars 50 cents. For 11 years in advance, 6 dollars. For 12 years in advance, 6 dollars 50 cents. For 13 years in advance, 7 dollars. For 14 years in advance, 7 dollars 50 cents. For 15 years in advance, 8 dollars. For 16 years in advance, 8 dollars 50 cents. For 17 years in advance, 9 dollars. For 18 years in advance, 9 dollars 50 cents. For 19 years in advance, 10 dollars. For 20 years in advance, 10 dollars 50 cents. For 21 years in advance, 11 dollars. For 22 years in advance, 11 dollars 50 cents. For 23 years in advance, 12 dollars. For 24 years in advance, 12 dollars 50 cents. For 25 years in advance, 13 dollars. For 26 years in advance, 13 dollars 50 cents. For 27 years in advance, 14 dollars. For 28 years in advance, 14 dollars 50 cents. For 29 years in advance, 15 dollars. For 30 years in advance, 15 dollars 50 cents. For 31 years in advance, 16 dollars. For 32 years in advance, 16 dollars 50 cents. For 33 years in advance, 17 dollars. For 34 years in advance, 17 dollars 50 cents. For 35 years in advance, 18 dollars. For 36 years in advance, 18 dollars 50 cents. For 37 years in advance, 19 dollars. For 38 years in advance, 19 dollars 50 cents. For 39 years in advance, 20 dollars. For 40 years in advance, 20 dollars 50 cents. For 41 years in advance, 21 dollars. For 42 years in advance, 21 dollars 50 cents. For 43 years in advance, 22 dollars. For 44 years in advance, 22 dollars 50 cents. For 45 years in advance, 23 dollars. For 46 years in advance, 23 dollars 50 cents. For 47 years in advance, 24 dollars. For 48 years in advance, 24 dollars 50 cents. For 49 years in advance, 25 dollars. For 50 years in advance, 25 dollars 50 cents. For 51 years in advance, 26 dollars. For 52 years in advance, 26 dollars 50 cents. For 53 years in advance, 27 dollars. For 54 years in advance, 27 dollars 50 cents. For 55 years in advance, 28 dollars. For 56 years in advance, 28 dollars 50 cents. For 57 years in advance, 29 dollars. For 58 years in advance, 29 dollars 50 cents. For 59 years in advance, 30 dollars. For 60 years in advance, 30 dollars 50 cents. For 61 years in advance, 31 dollars. For 62 years in advance, 31 dollars 50 cents. For 63 years in advance, 32 dollars. For 64 years in advance, 32 dollars 50 cents. For 65 years in advance, 33 dollars. For 66 years in advance, 33 dollars 50 cents. For 67 years in advance, 34 dollars. For 68 years in advance, 34 dollars 50 cents. For 69 years in advance, 35 dollars. For 70 years in advance, 35 dollars 50 cents. For 71 years in advance, 36 dollars. For 72 years in advance, 36 dollars 50 cents. For 73 years in advance, 37 dollars. For 74 years in advance, 37 dollars 50 cents. For 75 years in advance, 38 dollars. For 76 years in advance, 38 dollars 50 cents. For 77 years in advance, 39 dollars. For 78 years in advance, 39 dollars 50 cents. For 79 years in advance, 40 dollars. For 80 years in advance, 40 dollars 50 cents. For 81 years in advance, 41 dollars. For 82 years in advance, 41 dollars 50 cents. For 83 years in advance, 42 dollars. For 84 years in advance, 42 dollars 50 cents. For 85 years in advance, 43 dollars. For 86 years in advance, 43 dollars 50 cents. For 87 years in advance, 44 dollars. For 88 years in advance, 44 dollars 50 cents. For 89 years in advance, 45 dollars. For 90 years in advance, 45 dollars 50 cents. For 91 years in advance, 46 dollars. For 92 years in advance, 46 dollars 50 cents. For 93 years in advance, 47 dollars. For 94 years in advance, 47 dollars 50 cents. For 95 years in advance, 48 dollars. For 96 years in advance, 48 dollars 50 cents. For 97 years in advance, 49 dollars. For 98 years in advance, 49 dollars 50 cents. For 99 years in advance, 50 dollars. For 100 years in advance, 50 dollars 50 cents.

The circulation of the Weekly News is large, and is constantly increasing. It is a medium of communication with the public, its general and wide circulation affords the opportunity. Terms are as follows:  
For a square, 12 lines or less, one insertion, 10 cents. For 2 insertions, 15 cents. For 3 insertions, 20 cents. For 4 insertions, 25 cents. For 5 insertions, 30 cents. For 6 insertions, 35 cents. For 7 insertions, 40 cents. For 8 insertions, 45 cents. For 9 insertions, 50 cents. For 10 insertions, 55 cents. For 11 insertions, 60 cents. For 12 insertions, 65 cents. For 13 insertions, 70 cents. For 14 insertions, 75 cents. For 15 insertions, 80 cents. For 16 insertions, 85 cents. For 17 insertions, 90 cents. For 18 insertions, 95 cents. For 19 insertions, 1 dollar. For 20 insertions, 1 dollar 10 cents. For 21 insertions, 1 dollar 20 cents. For 22 insertions, 1 dollar 30 cents. For 23 insertions, 1 dollar 40 cents. For 24 insertions, 1 dollar 50 cents. For 25 insertions, 1 dollar 60 cents. For 26 insertions, 1 dollar 70 cents. For 27 insertions, 1 dollar 80 cents. For 28 insertions, 1 dollar 90 cents. For 29 insertions, 2 dollars. For 30 insertions, 2 dollars 10 cents. For 31 insertions, 2 dollars 20 cents. For 32 insertions, 2 dollars 30 cents. For 33 insertions, 2 dollars 40 cents. For 34 insertions, 2 dollars 50 cents. For 35 insertions, 2 dollars 60 cents. For 36 insertions, 2 dollars 70 cents. For 37 insertions, 2 dollars 80 cents. For 38 insertions, 2 dollars 90 cents. For 39 insertions, 3 dollars. For 40 insertions, 3 dollars 10 cents. For 41 insertions, 3 dollars 20 cents. For 42 insertions, 3 dollars 30 cents. For 43 insertions, 3 dollars 40 cents. For 44 insertions, 3 dollars 50 cents. For 45 insertions, 3 dollars 60 cents. For 46 insertions, 3 dollars 70 cents. For 47 insertions, 3 dollars 80 cents. For 48 insertions, 3 dollars 90 cents. For 49 insertions, 4 dollars. For 50 insertions, 4 dollars 10 cents. For 51 insertions, 4 dollars 20 cents. For 52 insertions, 4 dollars 30 cents. For 53 insertions, 4 dollars 40 cents. For 54 insertions, 4 dollars 50 cents. For 55 insertions, 4 dollars 60 cents. For 56 insertions, 4 dollars 70 cents. For 57 insertions, 4 dollars 80 cents. For 58 insertions, 4 dollars 90 cents. For 59 insertions, 5 dollars. For 60 insertions, 5 dollars 10 cents. For 61 insertions, 5 dollars 20 cents. For 62 insertions, 5 dollars 30 cents. For 63 insertions, 5 dollars 40 cents. For 64 insertions, 5 dollars 50 cents. For 65 insertions, 5 dollars 60 cents. For 66 insertions, 5 dollars 70 cents. For 67 insertions, 5 dollars 80 cents. For 68 insertions, 5 dollars 90 cents. For 69 insertions, 6 dollars. For 70 insertions, 6 dollars 10 cents. For 71 insertions, 6 dollars 20 cents. For 72 insertions, 6 dollars 30 cents. For 73 insertions, 6 dollars 40 cents. For 74 insertions, 6 dollars 50 cents. For 75 insertions, 6 dollars 60 cents. For 76 insertions, 6 dollars 70 cents. For 77 insertions, 6 dollars 80 cents. For 78 insertions, 6 dollars 90 cents. For 79 insertions, 7 dollars. For 80 insertions, 7 dollars 10 cents. For 81 insertions, 7 dollars 20 cents. For 82 insertions, 7 dollars 30 cents. For 83 insertions, 7 dollars 40 cents. For 84 insertions, 7 dollars 50 cents. For 85 insertions, 7 dollars 60 cents. For 86 insertions, 7 dollars 70 cents. For 87 insertions, 7 dollars 80 cents. For 88 insertions, 7 dollars 90 cents. For 89 insertions, 8 dollars. For 90 insertions, 8 dollars 10 cents. For 91 insertions, 8 dollars 20 cents. For 92 insertions, 8 dollars 30 cents. For 93 insertions, 8 dollars 40 cents. For 94 insertions, 8 dollars 50 cents. For 95 insertions, 8 dollars 60 cents. For 96 insertions, 8 dollars 70 cents. For 97 insertions, 8 dollars 80 cents. For 98 insertions, 8 dollars 90 cents. For 99 insertions, 9 dollars. For 100 insertions, 9 dollars 10 cents.

## The Shelby News.

And nymphs were there, whose rosy eyes

Said almost to exult in sight.

Whose every line might thrill'd.

As if it had a soul and passion fill'd.

The age of fourteen, when girls begin to feel the

first warm glow of womanhood, is to us the most

lovely and interesting age. It is then that the budding

beauty begins to develop itself in plump arms,

swelling bust, and general symmetry. It is then a

girl begins to look handsome, and a certain grace

and beauty with the downy tips of seventeen, and slyly

peep out from the covert of the coquettish and honest

at every handsome man she meets. It is then she

begins to feel a blush mantle her cheek, and a new

and pleasurable thrill whenever she detects the gaze

of her favorite—the first youthful love of her virgin

heart. The feeling answers and perplexes her; yet

she cannot resist the electric mesmerizing influence

that draws out pleasurable pain from the heart.

There is a fluttering of the heart, a swimming of the

eyes, and a trembling swelling of the whole frame

as she detects in the soft words and instant looks of

her youthful male companion, love or admiration.

Her heart leaps at his every look, and her cheeks

manly with maiden passion, every time she gives

replies to common-places, but meaning remarks—

understood to be representatives of deep feeling—

something that wants to be said, but won't.

What is more full of interest, than a beauty of

fourteen? A beauty in person, sun-brown, ab-

undant cheeks, and dresses becoming to her

high up on the neck? She begins to move with a

step and a gait of elasticity, and an activity that shows

her soul and passion thrill her limbs, and agitate ever

the ringlets upon her brow. And then it is none of

that proud arrogant passion that pants for the cold

admiration of the rich, the fashionable, and the gay.

But it is that pure, glowing, involuntary passion,

which is just germinating from virgin soil, and swell-

ing into sweet and healthy life by the first thrilling

sensation of maidenhood. She sees everything in the

color of the rose. Poetry, love poetry, thrills her

heart; and love tales and lover's woes soothe her

cheeks with tears. She fancies her youthful beau

the hero of every love tale, and herself the persecuted

and imprisoned heroine, flying to the embrace of

her knight and devoted lover; and her cheek man-

ifies with her own blushes, and her eyes sparkle

as she fancies she is being carried by him, and his

warm breath mingling with hers. Then she lays

aside the enchanting novel, and wonders if "Pa" will

be home to-night? Then she blushes at the

obtrusive thought—too bold for her modest girl-

hood; blows out the candle, and to herself sighs

upon her couch.

—What a happy contrast, between the gay belief

of twenty and the budding beauty of fourteen! The

one is all show, manner, politeness, and grace.

The other is all feeling, kindness, modesty, and sim-

plecity. The one talks of passion; and the other feels

it. The one expresses a thousand times feelings

she does not know; the other feels a thousand times

more than she can express. The one utters cold

flatteries and chilling language; and in the dance her

hand gives a squeeze her soul does not feel. The

other is full of thoughts too intense for utterance;

moves to music by her gentle smile and modest

tone; and is thrilled from head to foot by the mag-

netizing touch of the other's eye!

—Glow, glow, glowing, budding Beauty of

sweet fourteen!

## LONG SENTENCE.—A little boy only 8

years old was brought before the police

court on Monday last, and sentenced to the

House of Reformation during his minority

for stealing fifty cents worth of lumber from a

yard on Commercial street.—*Boston*

*Transcript.*

**DEATH OF AN OLD MASON.**—The Na-

tional Intelligencer of Saturday chronicles

the death of Gen. James Thompson, of

Washington, in the 88th year of his age.

Gen. T. was born on St. Valentine's day,

February 14th, 1778, and for fifty years

was a faithful servant of his country. He

was a member of the Masonic Fraternity,

and was probably the oldest Free Mason

in the United States, having joined the

institution at the age of twenty-one years,

and consequently has been a Mason for

nearly sixty-seven years.

**IMMIGRATION TO VIRGINIA.**—A party of

thirty-six German and French immigrants

passed through Lynchburg on Monday en

route for Wythe co., Virginia, where they

intend settling. The Richmond Dispatch

says they are the pioneers of a colony to

be founded in south-west Virginia by cap-

italists of France, who have already made

purchases of land in that region. They

design sending 1,500, of which number,

360 will be over shortly. The Governor

of the colony, Charles Hatman, was with

the party which has just come, and among

the number were three Crimean veterans.

**PORK AND PIGEONS.**—The New York

Journal of Commerce states that a gentle-

man who left Northern Ohio last Wednes-

day says that is very plentiful in the woods

this fall, attracting immense quantities of

pigeons, and offering abundant food for

hogs, but as the drovers have been all

through that State during the past summer,

paying in some instances as high as 44

cents per pound, nearly all the hogs have

been driven East; otherwise the price of

pork would be quite low this fall. The

proportion of live hogs taken East increases

every year. On account of this, the "wood

duck" frequents the woods in great num-

bers, and the sportsmen have no difficulty

in filling their bags, either with duck or

wild pigeons. Some deer are taken. One

was killed a few days ago, the saddle of

which weighed fifty-four pounds.

**CURE FOR DISEASED PEACH TREES.**—

Mr. Fries: I send you the following ap-

plication for the cure of diseased peach

trees, which has been highly recom-

mended in most of the leading agricultural

publications. A gentleman in Maryland who

has successfully used the same, presents

the following recipe:

"Salt and saltpetre, (nitre) mixed in the

proportion of one part of the latter to eight

of the former—one half pound of the mix-

ture being allowed to each tree." This

he says will destroy the worm. Yet with

a view more efficiently to protect and pre-

serve his trees, he sows the mixture over

his orchard at the rate of two bushels to

the statute acre. The size of the fruit is in-

creased, and the flavor greatly improved—

the worm destroyed, and the yellow pre-

vented.

A friend who last season made trial of

this remedy, speaks highly of it, and says

he cherishes no doubt of its entire effica-

cy if properly applied, and at the right time.

The latter, however, may, in certain cir-

cumstances, be a difficult point to decide;

but as a general rule, the spring before the

development of the foliage has taken place

should be selected as the proper season.

The peach is a very desirable and valuable

fruit, and any method calculated to re-

## When the day "breaks," what becomes

of the fragments?"

**THE GAMES IN TEXAS.**—The Galveston

News contains correspondence from

Galveston, Texas, dated 19th ultimo, from

which we take the following interesting

particulars in relation to the games which

have lately been imported there by the United States Govern-

ment:

"I had also the pleasure of making the

acquaintance of Major Wayne, for several

years attached to the War Department in

Washington, who went out last year to

this country, which arrived at Indianola last

spring, and are now kept at this point. I

have been selected by him as the best ap-

pointed to that service for which he intends

them. When we arrived they were out

grazing, some two miles distant, attended

by the Arabs who have charge of them, and

when Major Wayne very kindly sent out

and had them driven in for our inspection.

There are altogether thirty-two, including

some young ones, and all are in excellent

health, and seem to be doing well. Major

Wayne gave us a very interesting account

of their habits and peculiarities, and he or-

dered one of them to be led out and load-

ed as if for a journey. After kneeling to

receive the pack-saddle, a most cumbersome

load itself, but such as are used in the

country from which they came, a load of

corn was placed on the animal's back, suf-

ficient for two miles to draw in a wagon,

with which he started off at a good round

pace. A dromedary was next led out,

which is the saddle animal of the cameland,

after kneeling to receive the saddle, he was

mounted by an Arab, who started off across

the prairie at a pace which surprised me

not much short of two forty links. It is

said that they can keep up for hours in suc-

cession, travelling with perfect ease from

sixty to eighty miles per day. They can

also subsist for several days without wa-

ter, and their adaptability to the frontier

service for which they are designed is now

a matter beyond doubt. Major Wayne

informed me that he had forty more ani-

mals coming out, and he is now building a

stable in which to keep them, which he

expects to get finished before the cold

weather sets in."

**How to have a Home.**—The following



# The Shelby News.

AMERICANS SHALL RULE AMERICA.  
The Shelby News is the largest and cheapest newspaper published in Kentucky.  
Terms—\$2 in advance; \$2.50, payable within six months after subscribing, at which time all subscriptions will be due and chargeable with interest.  
WEDNESDAY, NOVEMBER 5, 1856.

**WE** observe that our friend J. M. Armstrong, the clever Clothing Merchant at Louisville, received the Diploma for the best and finest display of Men and Boys' Clothing, from the Mechanics' Institute.

Those of our readers who purchase Clothing at Louisville, are referred to Mr. Armstrong's card, under the head of "Louisville Advertisements," on the 4th page.

**THE BRITISH GOVERNMENT** has presented a gold medal and telescope to Capt. LAFRAM, of the ship Helen R. Cooper, and a gold medal to Capt. WILLIAMS, of the ship American Congress, for their courageous and humane efforts in rescuing from a watery grave the crew of the British ship Boomerang; also, a gold medal to Capt. KNOWLES, of the ship Chariot of Fame, for his conduct in the case of the British bark Romulus.

**DEATH OF REVOLUTIONARY SOLDIER.**—The Woodstock (Va.) Tenth Legion publishes the death of Christian Dellinger, a Revolutionary soldier, at the age of ninety-two years. The Charleston (Va.) Republican announces the death of David Thomas, aged one hundred and four years, who served in the Revolution and in the war of 1812.

**THE TRUTH COMING OUT.**—The New York Herald of the 19th tells the naked truth in regard to its recent demagogic George Law.

"We have been guilty of a great burglary with regard to George Law. We have broken down the fences of the political manager to set him on his pins before the people. We thought he had the stuff in him to make a telling, vigorous man in the present exigencies of the Republic. We paraded him in all sorts of shapes—turned him this way and that—decorated him in one style, picked him another—gave him views, and ideas, and maxims, and apothegms, and occasionally a bit of poetry; but with all we could do, assisted by an ex-Senator Westcott, Silas M. Stillwell, C. E. Lester, and other worthies, George Law turned out to be a great humbug, and as a politician only fit to be laughed at. His ridiculous operations in his convention and meetings, during the past few months, have only injured the cause of the opposition to the Democracy, and materially damaged the prospects of the candidate he endeavored to assist. Like a big bull in a china shop, he smashes everything with which he comes in contact. We really hope that he will now go back to private life, and become a respectable, God-fearing citizen. We rather think he will succeed better in religion than in politics. One half the money he has thrown away on political harpies, had it been invested in building churches and establishing nurseries, would have given him, with the Pope, a character for benevolence, munificence, sanctity, and devotion which would last him all the days of his life, and open for him a splendid prospect hereafter."

**From Kansas.**—Official dispatches from Gov. Geary, received at Washington on the 28th ultimo, details circumstances attending the arrest of an organized band, consisting of about 240 persons, among whom were a few women and children, comprising seven families. This party was regularly formed in military order under command of General Geary and Colonels Eldridge, Perry and others. They had twenty-two wagons, in which were a supply of new arms, mostly muskets with bayonets, sabres and a lot of saddles, &c., sufficient to equip a battalion, consisting of one-fourth cavalry and the remainder infantry. Besides these arms which Gov. Geary says were evidently intended for a military organization and which were in the wagons, a search which was strongly objected to, the emigrants were provided with shot-guns, rifles, pistols, &c., sufficient for the ordinary use of persons traveling in Kansas or any of the Western territories.

They had with them neither oxen, household furniture, mechanics' tools, agricultural implements, nor any of the necessary appurtenances of peaceful settlers. They were permitted to pursue their journey under the escort of a squadron of dragoons, and subsequently Geary according to promise, met them near Topeka. They apologized for their violent and undeniable disregard of Gov. Geary's proclamation, which apology, though plausible, was not far from satisfactory.

After welcoming them as peaceful emigrants, and assuring them that he would positively enforce his proclamation and suffer no party of men to enter or travel through the Territory with warlike or hostile appearance to the terror of the peaceful citizens and danger of renewing the disgraceful and alarming scenes through which the inhabitants had recently passed, Gov. Geary insisted upon the immediate disembarkment of the combination, which was agreed to with alacrity. The majority of the men were evidently gratified to learn that they had been deceived in relation to Kansas affairs and that peace and quiet, instead of strife and contention, were reigning there. His remarks were received with frequent demonstrations of approbation, and at close the organization was broken up and its members dispersed in various directions, after they had been dismissed from custody and the fact announced by Major Sibby. Their thankfulness for his kind treatment towards them during the time he held them under arrest was expressed by giving him three hearty and enthusiastic cheers.

Among the documents is the report of the emigrants to Gov. Geary, complaining of the rough treatment they received from troops, acting as they understood, under orders from Mr. Preston, U. S. Marshal, declaring their mission to Kansas as peaceful, having no organization save one of police for their own regulation and defence on the way, and coming in that spirit to the territory, they claimed the right of American citizens to bear arms and be exempt from unlawful search and seizure.

Capt. Shelby, who had them in charge, says they were never for one moment made to feel the restraints of military discipline, but were, on the contrary, relieved from the onerous duty and necessity of military guard and assisted rather than retarded in their journey. The Captain, agreeably to Gov. Geary's instructions, restored to Gov. Geary as were claimed as individual property.

**The Eminence Fair.**—The following article appeared in the Lexington Observer and Reporter of the 18th ultimo. It was crowded out of our issue of last week.

**FACTS AT THE EMINENCE FAIR.**  
They publish one thing and do another—in proof of which we have only to refer to their bills.—I received a copy of the List of Premiums of the Eminence Fair from one of their Directors, at our State Fair, and after carefully examining it, I met with another of the directors a few days after at Paris, whom I asked if they would be governed by their bill. He replied they would strictly. I then concluded to take my stock down with the intention of showing them the bill allowed; but upon entering them the Secretary informed me that all over two years old must go in harness, although it was not specified in the bill. I then told him to enter my stock in the fine ring; (as I was unprepared to drive them, having left my buggy and harness both at home,) and when my mare was brought in for exhibition she was ruled out upon the ground that she had taken a premium in that class before, although the bill does not exclude any animal. I met with the President outside of the gate immediately afterwards and said to him: Mr. Mallory, if I have violated this bill, (holding it in my hand) in any way whatever, I'm willing to make any acknowledgment required, but if I have not, I shall expect it of you. To which he replied: sir, your mare is ruled out, and we publish what we please; and this was spoken in a manner that a good master never speaks to a servant.

Now, if those who exhibit stock, yes I may say, the bone and sinew of the Fair, are to be treated thus, I for one, will cease to exhibit; others may do as they wish. I am in favor of Fairs if conducted upon high principles, am a member of several of the principal ones, and never violate any of their rules knowingly. I would like to see them all flourish, and I have no doubt they will if they are properly officered, as much of the peace, harmony, and prosperity of any association, depends very much on its leading officers. Very respectfully,  
E. R. SMITH.

October 16, 1856.  
Shelby News please copy.

On showing the article to the very efficient and gentlemanly Secretary of the Board of Directors, he at once reminded us, that, although there had been an omission in the pamphlet copy of the List of Premiums, to state that all entries in the harness ring of two years and over were to be driven in harness, yet, in the List advertised in The Shelby News for seven successive weeks prior to the Fair, the omission had been supplied. On referring to the advertised list, we found, under "Harness Horses," this—

"Note.—All entries in this ring, 2 years old and upwards, to be driven in harness."

On the second point of complaint, on reference to the published "General Provisions," we find this rule

"No aged animal that has taken a premium from this Association; shall afterwards compete for a premium, except in open ring."—By-Law IV, Sec. 8.

—Thus it will be seen that, had Mr. SMITH applied to the officers or any one of the Directors about the rules of entry, he would have learned the facts, and been saved the effects of his misunderstanding.

As to the remarks about the President, in all conscience we think Mr. SMITH is mistaken, for a more noble, affable, and kind hearted and honorable man does not live in Kentucky; and we doubt if there is a man in the State better qualified for the position he fills, or who could perform the duties more acceptably to the thousands who take so deep and increasing an interest in the Eminence Fairs.

**Hon. JOHN M. CLAYTON** is seriously ill. His physicians think it doubtful if he will ever recover.

**Gale.**—During last week there was a severe gale on the western lakes. A number of vessels and many lives were lost.

**Snow.**—The telegraph on the 31st ult., announced the fall of snow at Washington City and through New York and eastward. At some places, at 1 o'clock, it was over a foot in depth.

**Resigning.**—A telegram from Washington says, that the Army Department has been receiving an unusually large number of resignations by army officers. It is alleged that these resignations are in consequence of the inadequacy of their pay for the support of their families.

**Who is P. S. FORWARD?**—This appendix to most of Mr. Forney's election dispatches has elicited some inquiry among the Democracy at the South. It is scarcely necessary to inform the faithful, we should think, that the mystical subscription translates "Postscript—send this news forward" that it may not be too late to gull the weak. The Savannah Republican is foster-pater to the following, upon the dispatch announcing the result in Pennsylvania:

"A knot of Democrats were in confab over the gratifying intelligence it contained when one of the company enquired: 'Who is this Mr. P. S. Forward—is he to be relied on?' Whereupon a Democrat present declared that he had known him for many years, that he was a good Democrat, and a highly respectable citizen of Philadelphia!"

**The Buchananers** at Pittsburgh determined to have a grand "reunion"—roast an ox whole, on Friday, 24th ult. It was soon ascertained, however, that a majority in that "neck of woods" did not eat meat on Friday. The following circular was issued when this discovery was made:

**NOTICE TO OUR DEMOCRATIC FRIENDS.**  
In consequence of having selected Friday next for the celebration of our glorious victory, the majority of our friends object to ROAST BEEF; the Committee of Arrangements have therefore been compelled to defer for the present ROASTING AN OX.

The Catholics won the victory; it is right their tastes, prejudices, and religious fasts should be respected by the party who have the honor to be called Catholics, to Catholic, to injure him in the estimation of Protestants.

**Shot.**—W. E. BERRYMAN, a son of Dr. BERRYMAN, of New Castle, was shot in that town, on the 29th ultimo, by N. Edwards. It is said that Mr. B. cannot possibly survive the wound. We have heard several statements in regard to the affair; but differing very widely.

**A vile Game.**—The Black Republicans have suggested a scheme to "crush Mr. FILLMORE out of the House of Representatives; and the Buchanan advocates are anxious that the scheme shall be put in force. Here it is, as stated by the Cincinnati Commercial:

**MR. FILLMORE CRUSHED OUT.**—It is a fixed fact, that Mr. Fillmore's name will not be introduced as that of a candidate, into the House of Representatives, if the people should fail to elect a President. It will be the easiest matter in the world for either the Republican or Democratic electors to crush Mr. Fillmore like a miserable worm. If he should happen to get Maryland and Kentucky—or even if he should get twenty or thirty electoral votes—which is not at all probable—all that the Republicans or Democracy, with their masses of votes, would have to do, would be to cast one more electoral vote than Mr. Fillmore had, for say Chase or Seward, Pierce or Douglas, and Mr. Fillmore would be out; for the Constitution provides that only the three highest candidates can come before the House. This would certainly be done, and the miserable third party things in the House crushed into voting for Buchanan or Fremont. That is the way to finally fix this pretensions and dastardly nuisance—the Fillmore party—if it should be some freak of fortune to be able to defeat an election in the electoral college.

**Where Riots and Ruffians come from.** The Dublin Evening Mail of April 13th, 1855, contained an account of the election held a short time before in Cavan county, Ireland. That paper stated that "it was a contest between the Church of Rome and the landed gentry defending the independence of their native land." Never did any human being read of greater outrages and persecutions for opinion's sake. Mob law, violence, and intimidation were the arguments used at the Cavan election, and many were actually imprisoned in committee-rooms and taken to the polls by a ruffian guard with the view of compelling them to vote as "Holy Mother Church" demanded.

We quote from the Dublin Mail as follows: "A body of upwards of two thousand men marched into the town, brandishing formidable sticks in a truly independent manner, and shouting for tenant right and Hughes. Three Roman Catholic clergymen accompanied them on horseback, and also, it was stated, ninety voters for Mr. Hughes. Other large bodies followed in quick succession, and the approach to the court-house was soon almost blocked up, the aspect of affairs which had previously worn a rather quiet appearance becoming very visibly altered."

"A lane was formed of fellows brandishing their sticks, through which the voters going to the court-house were obliged to pass. The positions of the soldiers and police were somewhat altered in order to keep this mob back. After awhile they began to seize voters and drag them into Mr. Hughes's committee-rooms."

"A party of armed men went, between 9 and 10 o'clock on Tuesday night, to the house of an elector at Ballinaghy, for the purpose of making him promise to vote for Mr. Hughes."

"He refused to do so, and then they demanded that he should swear not to vote for Mr. Burrows; and on his refusing this also, they threw him across the fire and held him there until the flesh was burned off his ribs."

"The Catholic party endeavored to force a man named John Corr to vote against his conscience. After being imprisoned and maltreated for two hours, the account says: 'They put him on his knees, and tried to compel him to swear that he would not vote for Mr. Burrows; but he resolutely refused to do so. They then dragged him back into town to the court-house in the roughest manner, kicking him and knocking out one of his teeth. They detained a tally ticket for him in the liberal committee-room; he refused to take it into his hand, and it was thrust into his breast."

"He was then brought into the booth, but he objected to vote, on the ground that he had been kept under constraint; after sitting some time in the court-house, he was enabled, with the aid of a gentleman named Gaffney, to return to his home."

The Baltimore Clipper asks that it be remembered that these outlaws were the electors or voters of Ireland, and claimed as the respectable, responsible, and intelligent portion of her Papal population. If they thus prostituted the ballot-box at home, is it any wonder that they were the leaders in perpetrating stupendous election frauds in California, or that they have boasted of playing at the same game in New Orleans, New York, Philadelphia, Baltimore, Washington, and other places? If they thus acted the part of merciless ruffians toward their own countrymen at home, is it in any degree surprising that the managers of our foreign party contrived to induce them to attempt the same thing in Cincinnati, Louisville, Baltimore, New Orleans, Washington, and Norfolk?

The above article, from the Dublin Evening Mail, deserves a place in every American journal in the land, and a reading by every voter of both parties. It shows (as this class of Irishmen belong to the Pope-serving Democracy) from what source that party derives all its election riots and ruffians, and should hereafter cause their tongues to be covered with blisters should they again dare utter a word about native rowdism. If, in the language of Mr. Clay, England, with all her power, has always had great trouble in keeping her turbulent and disorderly Irish Papists on their good behavior, they must necessarily run wild when they locate "in a free country," and think themselves at liberty to ride over everybody.

But they must be taught that it is enough, and far more than enough for the foreign party leaders to starve their country's brave defenders to find fat places for Irish idlers and grog-shop keepers, without their undertaking to dominate over Americans in America, as they were in the habit of doing before, over-insulting, and outraging the anti-Catholic Irish at home.

Some of our contemporaries have published a paragraph to the effect that Maj. JOSEPH S. BLEDSOE, of Burkesville, Ky., (Senator elect in place of Shelby Stone, Esq., resigned, and since dead) had been killed by the upsetting of a stage near Glasgow. This is an error. The unfortunate gentleman killed was Mr. H. M. Bledsoe, son of Maj. B.—Commonwealth.

**NEGRO INSURRECTION IN ARKANSAS.**—We learn from the Memphis papers that there is great excitement in Union county, Arkansas, on account of the discovery on the 15th of October, of a plot among the negroes to rise in rebellion. Fortunately the plot was discovered in time to prevent one of the most bloody massacres in the whole annals of insurrections. The plot was very extensive, and negroes were taken up and made to confess, implicated others twenty miles off.

Some of the Memphis papers say the rising was to take place on the day of the Presidential election. The men all being from home on that day, the plot was to murder the women and children first, and then attack the unarmed men at the polls. Several white men have been implicated, and notified to leave the county in a given time, or be hung. The letter states that on the Colorado the excitement is intense, and that several negroes have been hung, and that plot seems to have been very extensive, reaching as far as Texas.—St. Louis Int.

**Negro Insurrection in Texas.**

COLUMBUS, Colorado, Oct. 9, 1856.  
The object of this communication is to state to all the facts of any importance connected with a recent intended insurrection.

Our suspicions were aroused about two weeks ago, when a meeting of the citizens of the county was called, and a committee of investigation appointed to ferret out the whole matter, and lay the facts before the people of the county for their consideration. The committee entered upon their duties, and in a short time were in full possession of the facts of a well organized and systemized plan for the murder of our entire white population, with the exception of the young ladies, who were to be taken captives and made the wives of the diabolical murderers of their parents and friends. The committee found in their possession a number of pistols, bowie-knives, guns, and ammunition. Their passwords of organization were adopted, and their motto, "Leave not a shadow behind."

Last Saturday, the 6th instant, was the time agreed upon for the execution of their damnable designs. At a late hour at night all were to make one simultaneous, desperate effort, with from two to ten apportioned to nearly every house in the county, kill all the whites, save the above exception, plunder their homes, take their horses and arms, and fight their way on to a "free State" (Mexico).

Notwithstanding the intense excitement which moved every member of our community, and the desperate measures to which men are liable to be led on by such impending danger, to which we had been exposed by our indulgence and leniency to our slaves, we must say the people acted with more caution and deliberation than ever before characterized the action of any people under similar circumstances.

More than two hundred negroes had violated the law, the penalty of which is death. But by unanimous consent the law was withheld and their lives spared, with the exception of three of the ringleaders, who were on Friday, the 5th inst., at two o'clock, P. M., hung, with the unanimous voice of the citizens of the county.

Without exception, every Mexican in the county was implicated. They were arrested and ordered to leave the country within five days, and never again to return under the penalty of death. There is one, however, by the name of Frank, who is proven to be one of the prime movers of the affair, who was not arrested, but we hope that he may yet be, and have meted out to him such a reward as his black deeds demand.

We are satisfied that the lower class of the Mexican population are incendiaries in any country where slaves are held, and should be dealt with accordingly. And, for the benefit of the Mexican population, we should here state that a resolution was passed by the unanimous votes of the county, forever forbidding any Mexican from coming within the limits of the county.

Peace, quiet, and good order are again restored, and by the watchful care of our vigilance committee, a well organized patrol and good discipline among our planters, we are persuaded that there will never again occur the necessity of a communication of the character of this. Yours, respectfully,  
JOHN H. KOSBON,  
H. A. TATUM,  
J. H. HICKS,  
Corresponding Committee.

**CATTLE MARKET PROSPECTS—BEEF PLENTY.**—In addition to the large stock of beef cattle received in this city last week, numbering over five thousand head, there is a prospect of an unusually early supply this week. We hear of over a hundred car loads passing over the Lake Shore railroad on one day, towards Buffalo, beside the number on the Erie road. The usual average number per car at this season is fifteen or sixteen head. There were seven or eight hundred head left unsold at the yards in Forty-fourth street last Wednesday, which will lessen the number actually wanted this week. We were told yesterday by an Ohio drover that he had taken the first order, and that his drove at a loss for the first time this year, rather than take his chance in the market on Wednesday. Unless the demand at Albany should be unprecedentedly large for the Eastern markets, we shall probably have a very full market here, and we should not be surprised to see cattle sold at prices only equivalent to 8 or 8 1/2 cts. a pound for the meat of good fair market retailing beef. The price would depend entirely upon the butchers, but for one thing, that is, that many of them are obliged to buy cattle every week at such prices as the cattle brokers see fit to ask them; because they are so irredeemably in debt that they must continue to buy upon credit or break. It is believed that the butchers are constantly in debt to the brokers a million of dollars, and nearly all the cattle are sold upon three or four weeks credit. The drover who brings the cattle to market, and the feeder, get their money, and the cattle broker, who is the commission agent, takes the responsibility of the credit to the butcher; and that is the cause of the high price of beef to the consumer. If the business was reduced to the cash system, the immediate effect would be to reduce the price of beef to the consumer about twenty-five per cent. It is for this cause that a great surplus of bullocks and over-stocked market do not reduce the price of butchers' meat in proportion to similar effects upon other kinds of trade. But so far as large supplies of live stock are concerned, the effect, as we have seen, is to see the market when a large pound of beef can be bought for a shilling.—N. Y. Tribune.

**A Child Brought to Death by a Romish Priest for attending a Protestant Sunday School.**

On Saturday evening Councilman Paddock received information that a German child had just died from the effects of a severe beating received at the hands of her teacher in the St. Mary's (Roman Catholic) Parish School, who is also a Priest. He informed Chief of Police Stedman, who, having satisfied himself that there was good reason for believing the story true, gave information to Coroner Erwin, and an inquest was held yesterday. The jury consisted of Charles L. Fish, T. S. Paddock, James Hill, Seymour Race, F. B. Pratt, and P. Henry Breslin. The witnesses were the Physicians, N. B. and W. M. Prentice, the mother, and several school-mates of the deceased. After a long and patient investigation, they unanimously gave the following verdict:

"That the deceased came to her death in consequence of whipping and beating received from and by the hands of Frederick Bauer, on or about the 21st of September, A. D. 1856. The said whipping and beating having been done with a stick or other weapon."

Comment is unnecessary. The severest terms of indignation are expressed by our citizens. Mr. Bauer was arrested, and is now awaiting his examination in the Police Court. He manifests no feeling, we understand, and says nothing. The verdict says the beating was administered to her on or about the 21st. It was done on Monday, which was the 23d. We give a portion of the testimony verbatim, as it was committed to writing at the time by Mr. Breslin:

Flinda Hicks deposes and says as follows: I am acquainted with the deceased, Barbara Forman; have been attending the same school with Barbara; during the last month Barbara has not attended school, as she attended school at the Catholic church on the Plains, in the city of Cleveland. The teacher of the school whipped Barbara by laying her on a chair upon her belly and beat her with a stick; he made her take hold of the rounds of the chair as he whipped her; he makes all of the scholars take hold of the rounds of the chair when he whips them; he used a piece of cane having a crook on it; taking hold of the crook, he struck her about the shoulders and back, and struck her a few times lower down; cannot say how many times he struck her; did not see him strike her on the head; he took hold of her hair when he was whipping her; she screamed and halloed very hard and loud while he was whipping her; his blows were real hard, and he made ugly faces while he was whipping her; she cried real hard until recess, when she went home with one of the other little girls. She tried very hard to get up when he was whipping her, but she could not get up, because he was sitting on her so that she could not get up; she was on her belly on the chair, holding on to the lower round of the chair, and the teacher had hold of her hair, crushing her down on to it. The teacher told Barbara that she ought not to have gone to the Ragged School, and whipped her for going to the Ragged Sunday School; he called her up for that. When Barbara went to her seat after the master whipped her, she could not sit up straight, because she got such a whipping on her back, and Barbara said it hurt her to sit up. School commences about 8 o'clock; we have to go to church first, and Barbara was whipped soon after school commenced. I am going on twelve years of age. Barbara has not been to school since she got her hard whipping at the school. The master used to whip all the scholars as he whipped Barbara, previous to her whipping, but he has not whipped them so since Barbara was whipped.

Also, W. M. Prentice, who being first duly sworn, deposes and says: I am a physician, resident of Cleveland, Cuyahoga county, Ohio. I have made a post mortem examination on the body of Barbara Forman, deceased, and have found the result of disease on a portion of the left lung—the back part of the lung; also enlargement of the liver and spleen, resulting from disease. There was the appearance of an injury on the left side of the shoulder of the deceased. The injury upon the surface corresponded with the diseased condition of the lung, so far as locality is concerned. There was also a mark upon the lower portion of the spine, down over the sacrum. On the hip were two other marks which I was at a loss to determine, whether it was the cause of disease or was occasioned by external bruises caused by violence. An injury, such as the one found upon the left shoulder, might have produced such a condition of the lungs as above stated. Such a condition of the liver and lungs is sufficient to produce death. All the other organs, so far as I could ascertain, were in a healthy condition. I consider the appearance of the injury found upon the left shoulder of the deceased as presenting the appearance of a recent injury, as also the diseased state of the lungs, when taken in connection. There is no evidence upon the deceased of death occasioned by inflammation of the bowels. There was also the appearance of a swollen condition of muscles of the lower jaw on the left side. It may have been caused by a blow.

Also, Mary A. Forman, who being duly sworn, deposes and says: I am the step-mother of the deceased, Barbara Forman. I had the care of Barbara for about two years past. The age of the deceased was 8 years and 5 months. She died on the morning of October 18, at 4 A. M. She has been sick four weeks to-morrow, Oct. 20, 1856. About four weeks ago, Barbara went to school in the morning, feeling well and healthy. When she came home she was crying, and said, when I asked her what the matter was, "that the school master had whipped her," and she could not sit down without experiencing great pain. I examined her back side, and she had marks upon the same as broad as my finger. I did not examine her back and shoulders at that time, but the little girl went to bed complaining of great pains in her back, also of pains in her shoulders, arms and legs, and as she said "sore all over." She told us she thought her back was broke. The day Barbara came home from school, I did not examine her face, but about one week ago last Friday I examined her face, and in the inside of her mouth we found sores upon the side of her tongue and on her back, being on the left side of her head. Barbara had always been perfectly healthy previous to this sickness of the last four weeks. The sores on Barbara's right side was solely occasioned by the posture in which she lay when in bed; she could not lie on the left side at all, and could on the right side, which was constant, and caused little sores on her right hip. When she came home after the whipping, there was stripes or welts all over her back

and backside. This examination I had about half an hour after Barbara came home from school, and subsequently to her whipping. I did not send Barbara to school or church after her whipping. She might have been able to go, but we did not send her. Barbara complained of the soreness of her back and shoulders, and Barbara complained of the soreness of her back and shoulders, at which time she was taken down to her bed. This was about a week ago to-day. She never got up again. One week ago to-morrow we sent for a doctor; the one we expected on Monday did not come on Monday, but on Tuesday we procured one doctor Tokey, who attended her until she died. I did not inform the doctor what the difficulty was, nor did I tell him she had been whipped by her teacher. When Barbara came home she told our neighbors she had been whipped because she had attended the Ragged Sunday School. We sent Barbara to the Ragged Sunday School at the request of its teacher.

From the Buffalo Commercial.

**THE IRISH CATHOLICS—AN IMPORTANT CONFESSION.**—The following quotation from the July number of Brownson's Review merits attention. It is a virtual confession that the Catholics have given just offense by their preposterous conduct, and that there has been good reason for the formation of the American party. He tells his Catholic readers how they have roused the opposition of native-born and Protestant Americans, and in telling them this, intimates they had better change their policy, and behave differently. We copy his testimony as evidence on this point, which no Catholic can dispute. He says—

In the parts of the country where the prejudices against Catholicism are strongest, it has seemed to be *Celtic, rather than Catholic*; and Americans have felt, that to become Catholics, they must become *Celts*, and make common cause with every class of Irish agitators, who treat Catholic America as if it were a province of Ireland. A considerable portion of our Catholic population have brought with them their old prejudices of race, national animosities, and bitter passions, and make our country the arena for fighting out their old hereditary feuds. Our so-called Catholic journals are little else than Irish newspapers, and appeal rather to the Irish than to the Catholic interests and sympathies. Some of them *teem with abuse of Americans*, and are filled with diatribes against the race from which the majority of non-Catholic Americans claim to have sprung. Their tone and temper are foreign; and their whole tendency is to make an American feel that, practically, the Church in this country is the church of a foreign colony, and by no means Catholic. All this may be very natural, and very easily explained to the Catholics, who are willing to pardon almost anything to a people that has stood firm by the faith during three centuries of martyrdom, but every one must see that it is far better fitted to repel Americans from the Church, than to attract them to it; especially when they find the *foreignism which offends them defended by a portion of the clergy*, and apparently opposed by none; and carried even into politics, and made or attempted to be made, the turning point in our elections.

**FIFTEEN THOUSAND FOREIGNERS NATURALIZED.**—The New York papers inform us that 15,000 foreigners have been naturalized in that city during the last six weeks. The Democrats and "Republicans" pay the expenses of naturalization. The Herald says:

"A few—and they are very few—apply of their own accord, but the great bulk are recruited by the Naturalization Committees of Tammany Hall and the Republican Central Club. The former have taken the Irish under their special care, while the Germans, whose tendencies are of a Republican character, seem to have fallen to the charge of the latter. Both committees pay the naturalization fees, in consideration, it is generally understood, of the votes which their candidates are expected to receive in return. Now, as each fee amounts to fifty cents, and as there have been about fifteen thousand naturalized, the whole amount paid must be over seven thousand dollars. The greater part of this has been paid, it is said, by the Democratic committee, who have made five citizens to every three presented by the Republicans. In the first week or two the German applicants preponderated, but they have since been in the minority by a constantly increasing majority of the Irish."

What does Mr. Banks, who professes to be in favor of amending the naturalization laws, think of the conduct of his Republican friends in New York? Does he approve of manufacturing foreigners into American citizens for the express purpose of defeating the candidate of the American party? What does Lewis D. Campbell, of Ohio, think of such proceedings? Do they meet with this approval?

**INTERESTING.**—Some time ago a friend of ours purchased a number of picture frames, tastefully made of acorns and handsomely stained and varnished, which he placed in his library at his country house. The ensuing season he and his family departed on rather a distant tour, and for some months the country house remained unattended. The season was an unusual one, and their return it was deemed advisable to have their rural homestead well aired and dried by constant fires in all the rooms before inhabiting it again. Orders to this effect were therefore despatched, and the opening began under the direction of the old housekeeper. Window and door were flung wide open one after another, letting in the sunshine to the mildewed walls and hangings, until the "household corps" arrived at the library, when as the first pair of shutters swung back, the breeze fluttered in and played on the walls with a sound as of rustling foliage, causing a universal and rather startling movement of eyes in the direction of the mysterious sound. That the astonishment of the gazers was by no means lessened when they beheld the cause of the rustling our readers will easily credit, when we inform them that several acorns on each picture frame had sprouted, and a grove of miniature oaks were gently waving their tiny boughs, and fluttering their dark green leaflets around the majestic brows of Washington, and Franklin, and Adams, and a half dozen others of our venerable fathers of the Republic. Nature herself had broken through her accustomed laws to crown these patriot heroes with her own wreaths of honor, and offer, even in her dying struggles, this beautiful tribute to their memory.

The fact, now, is not this fact, but the fact of Scherzerrade or Swift a hundred times over!—Philadelphia Eve-Jour.

**DEATH OF COL. BOONE.**—The Springfield (Mo.) Advertiser mentions the death of Col. Nathan Boone, youngest son of Daniel Boone, week before last, aged seventy-two years.

**Hogs.**—The Cincinnati Gazette, of Saturday, says: "Hogs were packed to-day by two houses, and sales were made at \$6 25. The weather just now is favorable, but the regular business will not be commenced for some time yet. Packers are generally somewhat unsettled in their views as to prices, and the disposition to operate boldly at current prices is not general."

From the Cincinnati Commercial.

**Pork Trade.**—Speculations of a Dealer.—Having heard of the wild speculations in contemplation for the coming pork season, I cannot refrain from offering to the pork dealers a communication which I hope may prove of some advantage to them as well as to bankers, who may loan money for the purchase of pork. It is a known fact that the price of pork, to a great degree, makes the quantity. High prices will at times bring out more hogs than low prices, from the fact that if a farmer can obtain for his hogs \$6 to \$7, he will sell all he can spare and keep as little as possible for supplies, and eat a larger quantity of vegetables, bread, chickens, &c.; but if hogs are \$4 to \$5, he will retain for family use a good supply of bacon, to be consumed by his family, workmen, &c., this fact has been clearly shown within the last two years. In 1854-55 prices ranged from \$3 1/4 to \$4, and the consequence was a "short stock" and the pork dealers all became rich; some said this was caused by failure of the corn crop. I will admit that to a certain degree it was, as there certainly was very little old corn, and a failure in the new crop, which caused corn to be high priced; but if the price of hogs had ruled high enough to justify farmers to feed, we would have had many more hogs; but as it was, the price of corn very high and the price of hogs very low, farmers sold their corn and fed hogs on mast.

In 1855-56 there was a cry of "Short Stock," because the people supposed it on account of scarcity of old corn; farmers had sold their crops at good prices and discontinued the raising of hogs, consequently packers run hogs up in November to \$7; they afterwards found themselves mistaken; hogs poured in and found no market, and a panic took prices down to \$5. Confidence was again established and prices advanced to \$6 30, hogs and meats again poured in, and the consequence was an increase and ruinous decline; the increase, however, was not generally believed in, and prices again advanced and ranged high throughout the spring and summer, and the consequence is that the Price Current is now known to have reported correctly that the country is now full of meats, with no prospect of demand; the demand has entirely ceased for the past two months as it always will be when prices are very high and stock good. Mess pork and lard are the only articles which are now doing any good for the packer, and these are scarcely materially better within the coming month, as there is a large increase over last year with comparatively no demand, also with an expected arrival in New York of 8,000 barrels mess pork, which was undoubtedly shipped from France to New York to be re-sold, having been purchased for war supplies.

Last year at this time there was not (to the knowledge of the writer) a pound of meat in Louisville, St. Louis, Cincinnati, or any of the packing points in the West, and not sufficient East and South to supply annual consumption; and with large English and French contracts for meats deliverable in November and December. Now, if we had panics with all these favorable circumstances, what are we likely to have, with high prices, in 1856-57—commencing with a large over supply of old meats? No demand, and no prospect of demand from England or France, and with a full supply of meats South, and an overstock in the East, and with a full supply of old corn, and a reasonable crop of new, and one of the best mast years ever known, it is very evident that he who has the smallest stock of meats from 6 and 6 1/2 hogs during the coming year, will make the most money. I might add that the wheat crop should be taken into consideration, as when wheat is in full supply; if otherwise, the demand to a certain degree will cease. This is too great a producing country to justify \$6 hogs, and I doubt as to whether 1854-55 would have justified \$6, as the price would have started high and the demand would not have been so great, particularly so, if we had had plenty of wheat. And another point is, that some parts of the South are getting tired of paying such enormous prices for meats, and are now becoming producers.

At this time last year there was no lard of consequence in this or any other market, but to-day there is in this city alone near two thousand barrels in the hands of butchers and manufacturers, and the butchers and others making more than can be consumed before the first of December, and prospects of an early season, which to me, makes it look as though we must have a decline in lard equal, if not greater, than last year. But in the face of these facts, poorly posted manufacturers are now paying 10 1/2 to 11c for November and December deliveries, and also at this time last year beef was in good demand and scarce, to-day it is over abundant, with prospect of an exceedingly good stock to be slaughtered this fall, which will act greatly to the disadvantage of the high price of meat. Another thing which has a great tendency to enhance the fictitious value of pork is, that farmers, if disappointed in prices of hogs, will pack on their account until the supply of hogs in market becomes







